

# Pillsbury's Record.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XXII.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1849.

No. 1145

For the Record.

Mr. HENRY.—If you have a vacant corner in your next number, you may or may not, as you please, insert the following scraps.

Courtesy should be ranked among the great inventions, as it resembles the labor-saving machines in this, that it confers a value on what would be otherwise worthless. By means of this invention trifling actions and cursory behaviour are made to answer the same purpose as actual benefits. And the purpose is more surely effected, for benefits frequently beget dislike, whereas graceful attentions and a delicate deference of manner never fails to conciliate.

"Your countenance has assuredly altered its form of Government," observed a collegian to his frowning father one day. "It is now a Republic." "And how, pray, do you make that out?" "Republic, you know, are proverbial for banishing their best citizens. Your countenance has at least imitated them; all its smiles are in exile."

Who will call it chimerical to conjecture that in the lapse of the next two centuries a mirror for the mind will grace the apartments of our posterity? There was a time when the smiling beauty could contemplate her charms only as they were reflected by the rippling surface of the rivulet that danced along at her feet. The inventive genius of man has now revealed them to her in all their radiance in the quicksilvered glass or polished metal. The career of invention and discovery in regard to mind has not yet begun. Each individual is left to guess at the true proportions of his mind from the reflected surface of the passions of his fellows. But would not the prediction of a future physical mirror have struck the first ages of the world as absolutely ridiculous? Then let no one laugh at the idea of a mental looking glass, but he that would blush to see a full length portrait of his mental organization.

But admitting the possibility of such an invention, its advantages would be at least questionable. We find no less variety of personal appearance in ours, as well as the beau sex, because of the numerous opportunities afforded of correcting the errors of self love in this particular. Our mirrors might be endowed with the same degree of agreeable treachery with respect to the mind as the body, of which The Book says, "one looketh at his image, and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he is."

## A DOCTOR'S STORY.

In travelling through — county in Alabama, a short time ago, while on a little business excursion into the State, I called upon an old acquaintance that I had formerly known in Georgia, and was induced to spend the night at his house.

My friend had been a successful practitioner of medicine, and had risen pretty well in the world. The air of ease and comfort, and even elegance I saw around him attracted my admiration, and I could not help congratulating him upon the same and upon the evanescence of his situation. "With such a beautiful plantation," said a lovely and amiable family, and a plenty of the world's goods, what more," I asked of him, "could any man want to make himself happy?"

He admitted that there was nothing else a man could reasonably ask of desire. But yet I could discover, notwithstanding, my friend had his cares and his anxieties. He had found out that wealth brought with it a disproportionate increase of troubles and vexations, and that happiness was as far from his grasp as ever. A desire for popularity had also taken possession of him, an ambition to figure in the Legislature, and in Congress occasioned him many a restless night.

We continued to converse about old times and old scraps till late bed time.

"By the by," said he, "did you ever hear how I first became acquainted with my wife?"

"Never," said I, "and above all things should like to know, as I am certain there must be something romantic about it."

"Do you think, then, I am romantic?" "No, and that is the reason any thing a little uncommon would make a livelier impression. Pray go on."

"You must know, then," said he, "that I completed my medical education about the time of the first settlement of old Monroe. Captivated by the dazzling accounts which land speculators gave of the richness of the soil in the then new purchase, particularly in Monroe county, my father was induced to sell his beautiful plantation in old Putnam, at less than a fourth of its value, and buy wild and unimproved lands in Monroe at more than four times their real worth. But you know very well how it always is when a country is to be settled, how old farms run down and the new ones up. The same notion that brought my father to Monroe brought me to Alabama. So true it is that the experience of others is but a feeble monitor to us."

Well, my father sold out in Putnam while I was attending the lectures at the

North; and before my return, having been four years absent, had got pretty well established in his new home, so I learnt from the letter I received.

Having received a diploma of M. D., I started for home with spirits as light as ether. I crossed the Ocmulgee on the road from Clinton to Forsyth, and entered the new purchase, still but sparsely settled. The ferryman I found knew my father, at least he said he did, and gave me directions to his house, some ten miles distant.

I followed the directions of the ferryman—looked a right hand, then a left, then crossed a branch at the foot of a steep hill, went over another right hand, &c., and found a plantation exactly as described, cotton field on one side, with corn ground on the other, a double log house, with a passage between, a piazza in front, and a number of negro huts and stables, and corn cribs, &c., to match.

Well, said I to myself, "Old Dad is pretty well fixed—perhaps he did a good business in selling off his worn out Putnam plantation."

It was about two o'clock as I approached the house, one of the hottest days in July, perhaps, you ever saw. A number of well fed long legged shears, were asleep in the shade that led up to the house; in the house lot some seven or eight horses and mules stood over their corn and fodder, winking at the flies, or lay rolling in the sand. Here and there a negro might be seen stretched at his full length in the sun fast asleep. A pack of hounds was also enjoying the same luxury in the shade. Nobody was stirring in the yard, the house or kitchen. Really thought I, this is the land of Nod. The fact was, as I afterwards learned, they had just laid by their crop, and the hands were enjoying the customary holiday on such occasions.

To humor a sudden fancy that came into my head, I stripped my horse and turned him into an empty stable, where a supply of provisions seemed inviting him, and walked into the piazza without awakening any one of the sleepers. From the loud snoring in one end of the house, I guessed where the old people were asleep; and certain signs in the fixtures of the window and bed curtains, looking glass, &c., the door being open, showed which was the girl's room, where I presumed my sister was also sleeping. I was prodigiously hungry, but still hated to spoil the joke I calculated on by waking any body. An old fashioned safe stood in the passage, which I was sure contained something in the eating line. I opened it and found half a boiled ham, the best part of a chicken pie, a plate of biscuit, &c., and a jug of buttermilk, quietly cooling itself in a pale of water. Beside these a basket of peaches was standing on the table, and several large water melons lying under it. With my then keen appetite, and knowing how welcome it was to any one, much more a long absent son, I did not hesitate to satisfy my appetite in a pretty substantial manner.

Having appeared the first call of hunger I looked round to reconnoiter the premises. The furniture as well as the house, all looked new and strange—the cats, dogs and horses ditto—the negroes as far as I could judge from their sleeping posture were new also. The old man must have sold out negroes and stock, as well as land, thought I, or I should certainly see something familiar. However, they will soon be awake, then I shall know all about it. Now for my joke, I said to myself, I will lie down and pretend to be asleep, just to enjoy their surprise when they find me. But I must first peep in and look at little else, as she has left her door open. I stole softly to the door, where I could plainly discern the form of a young lady, fast asleep, but the curtains were down and the room too dark to make out her features distinctly.

"You little toad," said I, "how you've grown. I'll punish you for this—I've a great mind to kiss you"—and putting the action to the word, I stole as fine a kiss as any one could desire. The sleeper cringed, and I thought was going to awake, so I stole out and lay down on a bench in the piazza, pretending to be asleep. I had no intention in reality of going to sleep, but the heat of the weather and the fatigue of my journey, together with a hearty dinner, soon put me into a sound sleep. How long I continued in this state I did not know; but when I opened my eyes I found a frightful little negro, about nine years old, strangely deformed, fanning me with a long branch; a large red faced, red haired old man sat opposite to me, grinning and chuckling, and wriggling about as though he wished but feared to awaken me, while a little old woman was bustling about very noisily.

I was completely amazed and dumbfounded—had forgotten how I came there, did not know where I was. As my scattered senses returned, I began to recollect my situation, and the joke I had purposely played upon my supposed father and sister.

"You have had a long nap," said the old man, "I hope you feel refreshed."

"Very much," I told him—and tried to apologise for the liberty I had taken in a strange house.

"Not at all—not at all," continued he,

"I expected you yesterday and had a fine breakfast. Old woman, is it there some of it left yet?"

The old lady answered there was plenty.

"Then make haste with supper. The gentleman has had a long ride, and I dare say he is hungry as well as tired."

I told him I felt quite refreshed, and was not at all hungry, having taken the liberty of opening the safe, and helping myself to such provisions as I found there.

"Quite right—quite right. And tell us the news. When did you leave Savannah? What is the price of salt how do they sell sugar and iron and especially what's cotton worth? Do you think I can do a good business in selling mine? Don't you think it's going to rise?"

Confused and embarrassed, as well by the rapidity of his questions as by the nature of them—his having expected me yesterday, his asking when I left Savannah, &c. placed me in quite a quandary. I answered that I had little news—that I left Savannah five days previous—that cotton I believed, was ten cents and falling.

"Good—good. Mine brought ten and a half, I done well by selling."

"You certainly did," I told him.

"Twenty-seven bales at ten and a half comes to how much?"

Allowing the bales to weigh 300 lbs. a piece they would come to—

"But they weighed more than three hundred, some of them 325—and none of them less than 315."

"Supposing then they average 320"—and I pulled out my pencil, figured up the amount and showed it to him.

"It comes to more than that. You can't cheat me, I've got your letter. It comes to 950. So fork over the money."

I told him it was very probable his cotton might come to that, but I could not tell whether it did or not, without knowing the exact number of pounds. And I asked him what he meant by forking over the money.

At this he grew angry, and used harsh language. "Just as if you didn't know what I meant! I tell you, young man, to fork over, and none of your blarney."

In vain I protested my ignorance of his meaning, that I had no money about me—that I had spent my last dollar with all I could borrow, before I reached his home.

"What the deuce are you doing here then? If you didn't come to bring me my money for my cotton, what did you come for? I don't that your letter say that, at the same time handing me an open letter, which appeared to be from a commission merchant in Savannah, and read as follows:—

Mr. D.—S.—

"DEAR SIR,—I have just sold for you 27 bales of Cotton, at 10½ cents—it comes to \$922 10. I shall be in your county the first day of the Supreme Court, and will call on you and hand you the money. Yours, &c. T. E.—B.—"

The thing was now plain. We both had been laboring under a mistake. I in thinking I had arrived at my father's house, and Mr. S. in supposing I was the commission merchant with his money. I told him that I was not the author of that letter, that I knew nothing about it—that I was just from College on my way home. &c. But the more I explained, the more the old man stormed. He pretended not to believe a word I told him—accused me of trying to cheat him out of his money, &c. I don't know where his violence would have ended or what might not have happened, had not the real Mr. B. at this time come up. Inquired for Mr. S. and introduced himself. After which he began to apologise for not being punctual to the day and hour. He had been detained one day by the breaking down of the stage before he got to Milledgeville, where he had procured a horse; and he had been delayed several hours in consequence of following the improper direction of the ferryman, who sent him to old P.'s, who was expecting an absent son, and as I rode up," said he, "I was almost smothered with kisses and affection before we discovered our mutual mistake."

"That was the very place I was going to," I replied, "and it's curious how we were both misdirected."

The old man laughed heartily at the trick of the ferryman, who, he said, he was well acquainted with, and that it was just like him—and with the money his good humor returned. He begged a thousand pardons for his treatment to me—advised me to settle in the neighborhood, and promised to assist me all in his power in getting into practice. The daughter now made her appearance, and under standing the joke the ferryman had played, joined in a hearty laugh. (I thought I had a better joke on her, but chose not to tell it at that time.)

I took my departure for the night, but I must own, with a good deal of reluctance, notwithstanding my great anxiety to see my parents and sister. But every day found me a constant visitor, and in reasonable time I was blessed with the hand of Maria, and a most excellent wife she has made me.

I took my departure for the night, but I must own, with a good deal of reluctance, notwithstanding my great anxiety to see my parents and sister. But every day found me a constant visitor, and in reasonable time I was blessed with the hand of Maria, and a most excellent wife she has made me.

"Not at all—not at all," continued he,



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil, Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour O'er every land."

## From the Southern Planter. SOUTHERN PRODUCTS.

A great many beneficial errors have prevailed with respect to the capabilities of our climate and soil, that are daily fading before the light of experience and a better system of husbandry. Amongst these we reckon the idea formerly very prevalent, that our climate was too hot to grow hay, that it would burn, and that we must depend upon the North for this great article of animal consumption. The truth is the greater attention of the northern farmer to the lesser crops has been followed with a success that had induced the belief, that we could grow nothing but wheat and tobacco, rice and cotton, in the South. These great staples have engrossed too much of our attention—they have appropriated our best lands, and secured our entire crops whilst the hay crop, the most profitable that is made, has been neglected, with the unauthorised presumption, that the climate was unsuitable, the ever ready excuse for bad husbandry. It is a little remarkable, that as our lands became more and more worn, the climate became unsuited to a greater number of crops, until we had begun to believe that the generous products of nature were confined to the frigid regions of the North.

But as necessity drives us to a better system of cultivation, it is astonishing to find how much better the climate is adapted to vegetable growth. Strange to tell, in the sunny fields of the South, where we have but a glimpse of the chilling storms of winter, we are beginning to raise fruits almost equal to those that are matured by the glimmerings of sunshine that illumine the miserably curtailed summer of the North. We have even seen Irish potatoes sold in the Richmond market fully equal to any that are exhibited in Boston, and our poor taste has confirmed us in the opinion expressed by naturalists generally, that it is to the glowing regions of the South that we are to look for highly flavored fruit. Let us make our lands rich, and cultivate them carefully, and we may trust to our climate, inferior to none in the world, to do its part. We have formerly expressed the opinion, that rich land is the best antidote to all the evils to which the wheat crop is subject: we will here add that we know a gentleman who has four lots of ten acres each, made extremely rich, from one of which he never fails to raise a splendid growth of wheat in defiance of the casualties to which the balance of his crop may be subjected.

From the Southern Planter. BRIERS. Messrs. EDITORS: In looking over your August number, I find a request from Mr. William Massie for information as to the best mode of getting rid of briars. I presume he alludes to those briars which run upon the ground, commonly known by the name of dewberry. The blackberry briar grows up with a perpendicular stem, and is easily eradicated; but the briar in question, is surprisingly difficult to remove. This arises from the depth of its roots and their various branches, which run and spread over the land at the distance of six or eight feet, and from the multiplicity of joints in those spreading branches, which put out roots and enter the earth, and ultimately, if undisturbed, form a complete mat over the ground. Some of my fields were formerly much infested with this pest, which has been happily nearly removed. The best mode to get rid of them that I have discovered, is to have them cut up (or at least the tops cut off below the surface) several days before ploughing for corn or other grain, and suffer them to wilt or dry before following with the plough; else every branch will produce a new growth from each joint, thereby increasing the crop of briars, probably, tenfold: especially after the spring ploughing for corn, when the earth is cool and moist, will the branches multiply. If the land is planted in corn, in the month of June, just before harvest, turn in all hands with grubbing hoes, and take up by the roots the remaining briars, which may have escaped the implements of cultivation, and then again in the month of August use the same process.

Uprooting on the wane of the moon in August, the Dutch say, will prove most destructive.

Remember to cut them up several days before ploughing, so that the tops are lifeless before being turned in. The strict observance of this process will effectually eradicate this great annoyance of the farmer.

S. DAVIS. Brucetown, Frederick, Va.

To Cure Sheep-Skins with the Wool

en.—Take a spoonful of alum and two of saltpetre; pulverise and mix well together, then sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skin, and lay the two flesh sides together—leaving the wool outside. Then fold up the whole skin as tight as you can and hang in a dry place: in two or three days, as soon as dry, take down, and scrape with a blunt knife till clean and supple. This completes the process, and makes you a most excellent saddle corer. If when you kill your mutton you treat the skins in this way, you can get more for them from the saddlers than you can for the wool and skin separately disposed of otherwise.

N. B. Other skins which you desire to cure with the fur or hair on, may be treated in the same way.

S. W. Farmer.

SICK HEADACHE.—Two teaspoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal, drank in a half tumbler of water, will in less than fifteen minutes give relief to the sick headache, when caused as in most cases it is, by superabundance of acid on the stomach.

BLUES INK.—Dissolve one ounce of gum arabic in a pint of water. In a part of this gum-water, grind a small quantity of Prussian blue; you may thus bring it to any depth of color you choose. Indigo will answer this purpose very well, but it is not so fine a color, nor will it remain suspended so uniformly in the water.

COL. MCKENNEY AND THE INDIANS.—We learn from the eastern papers that Colonel Thomas L. McKenney delivered a discourse one evening last week at Portland, in Maine, which is highly spoken of, on the origin of the North American Indians.

The Colonel holds that the North American Indians are of Tartar origin; that they found this country peopled on their arrival, and in their march gradually exterminated the original possessors of the soil. To prove these positions he cited Ledyard's personal experience among the Tartars, and points out a large number of identities between the two races; in their cranial, their habits, tempers, and domestic institutions. To sustain the latter position, he points to the well contrived, well-situated, and well-built fortifications to be found stretching from the great Lakes to Florida—fortified camps, indeed—with bastions, angles, and curtains—gates, covered ways, &c.—altogether superior to any thing our Indians have ever yet been known to produce.

NOTES ON THE CENSUS. We find the following interesting calculations and on the recent census of the United States, in a late Cincinnati paper. It is stated that there occurs, between 15 and 25 one death in 218; between 25 and 35, one death in 43; between 35 and 45, one death in 76; between 45 and 55, one death in 54; between 55 and 65, one death in 34; between 65 and 75, one death in 19; between 75 and 85, one death in 125; between 85 and 95, one death in 112; between 95 and 105; one death in 116.

The above shows a less proportion of deaths between 15 and 25, in proportion to those between 5 and 15 than the bills of mortality generally show.

From the age of 35, the proportional number of deaths continually increases, until at the age of 100 but few remain. The last census shows 750 persons above the age of 100. Notwithstanding the great number of those who die young, yet more than two hundred thousand white persons in the United States are past the age of seventy.

The laws of life and mortality between the sexes are very remarkable. They may be stated thus:

1. In the present condition of the white population of the United States, the number of females born per annum are about twelve thousand less than the males. This determines of itself that polygamy is not a natural condition of man; and that the laws of nature and religion are the same; that one man shall be the husband of one woman.

2. At twenty years of age, the females exceed the males. This proves that, between birth and twenty, the mortality among the boys has been much greater than that among the girls.

3. From twenty to forty, the men again much exceed the women, which shows that this is the period of greatest mortality among women.

4. From forty to seventy, the difference rapidly diminishes—the females, as in the early part of life, gaining on the males. This shows that this is the period of greatest danger and exposure to men—the least to women.

5. From seventy onwards the women outnumber the men. This shows, conclusively, that, relatively speaking, in comparison with men, the healthiest period of female life is the close of it. Absolutely, however, no period to either sex is so healthy as that of youth—the blooming period of boyhood and girlhood.

The above deductions of statistical tables correspond with every day observations on human life.

Women are exposed to peculiar hazards in the middle of life, but, in the long run, for the largest part of exposure, danger, and risk, in civilized nations, fall on men in the active periods of life.

Home Labor.—Work at home, boy at home, girl at home, spend at home, employ our countrymen in preference, help American first, protect American labor, assist American industry, let the South feed the North, and the North supply the South, what we don't want we will ship away, what we can't make nor produce we will buy from foreigners. This is the Whig system; this is Henry Clay's policy; we love our own dear country and our own countrymen before any foreign nation, and mean first to take care of American boys and American girls, and American women. We are not an idle people, we must and we will live by our labor; it feeds us and it clothes us, and we mean to take care of that labor in preference to any vote, or any power, foreign or domestic. Hence we want a domestic and protective tariff.

Maryland Rep.

The Crops.—The country papers are speaking in the most doleful terms of the cotton crops. The St. Martinsville Chronicle says that the successful rains have caused immense loss to the planters, the picking having been arrested, and the cotton on the plant, of course, entirely destroyed. A change of weather and a long dry spell, can alone save our cotton planters this year from total ruin. The Louisiana Chronicle, and Red River Republican, hold similar language.

New Orleans Bee, 24th ult.

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal says that wheat has fallen in that city to 31 cents per bushel, currency, and 62½ cents State Bank paper. The wheat crop of the State is very large, and the farmers, as above stated, have combined and agreed not to sell their wheat for less than 62½ cents per bushel; and that they will receive nothing but specie in payment. The surplus stock of pork in Illinois this fall will be very large, and the Journal states that it is believed that the manufacture of lard into oil will have a tendency to raise the price of pork. A large portion of the hog can be worked up in this manner.

"How many of them are Clay Men?" asked John Tyler of Jonathan Roberts. Let us take up the question upon every occasion, and mark the result.—Here's a start!

The passengers on board the Boston, from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, finding themselves very numerous and the representatives of fourteen states, determined to take a vote upon the next Presidency. The result was—Tyler 1, Van Buren 2, Buchanan 3, Benton 1, Johnston 2, Cass 1, Birney 1, HENRY CLAY 74! That's the sort of tale the people will tell in 1844.

A vote was taken among the passengers of the steamer Osprey, on a late trip to St. Louis, at the suggestion of a Locofoco, and the result was for HENRY CLAY 35, Van Buren 3, Johnston 3. [Wheeling Gazette.]

Large quantities of copper are going into market from Wisconsin Territory. The ore contains from 25 to 40 per cent. of pure copper. The average copper ore of Cornwall, England, yields but 9 per cent.

A MILITARY MAN.—John Dudley, of Deerfield, N. H., a respectable and proper man, with a pretty good opinion of himself, was honored with the commission of captain in the militia. He was an old bachelor, had an old maid for a housekeeper, and till his own ground like an honest man. He was acquainted with Governor Wentworth, and frequently called on him when at Portsmouth that he might tell his rustic neighbors how thick he was with his Excellency. "To add to his importance, he once invited the Governor to call on him at Deerfield, on his way to the country, and the Governor promised to do so. He expected the visit some time in a certain week, and kept near his house, busily employed as usual. One very warm day, his housekeeper came puffing into the field to inform him that a grand carriage, which must be the Governor's, was at a little distance. The captain ran into the house and had a hardy time to slip on his military red coat and cocked hat, as his Excellency drove up. With his trusty sword in hand, Capt. Dudley ran into the street, and assuming a true captain like strut, paid a martial salute to his Excellency, who on beholding him burst into a hearty laugh. The rather discomfited man of the sword—but he was put to immediate flight by the following speech of the Governor:

"Captain Dudley, I am glad to see you, but think your appearance as a military man would be somewhat improved, if you would add to your uniform a pair of breeches."

The latter article the good captain, in his haste to pay his respects to the Governor, had entirely forgotten.

Merc. Jour.







## HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, October 12.

**A Lecture** will be delivered at the Masonic Hall, before the Hillsborough Literary Association, this evening, (Thursday,) at early candle light. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

A new material for the manufacture of Paper appears to have been discovered in the once celebrated but now neglected Morus Multicaulis. We learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer, that Dr. P. C. Spencer, of that town, some twelve months ago conceived the idea of manufacturing paper from the leaves of this plant; and with the assistance of Mr. William Miller, the manufacturer at the Matoson Paper Mill, he has since succeeded in producing excellent paper. Some copies of the Intelligencer have been printed upon it. We have not seen a specimen, but we learn that it is of fine texture, and a most excellent and substantial article; not so white, perhaps, as desirable, but no doubt some means of bleaching it will be devised. This promises to be a highly useful discovery, as the difficulty of procuring suitable rags has been a drawback on the operation of paper mills. The prolific nature of the Mulicaulis will, if the experiment is successful, speedily remove this difficulty, and in a very short time supply abundant "stock" to all the paper mills in the Union; and the consequence doubtless will be, a considerable reduction in the price of paper.

**MAMMOT VEGGABLES.**—We were presented on Saturday last with a Turnip Beet, grown in this neighborhood, which when taken from the ground, weighed 124 pounds. Four beets from the same parcel weighed 394 pounds.

We have also been presented with a Potatoe of the yam species, which weighs three pounds and three ounces.

But the greatest prodigy of all is a Gourd, raised by Mr. A. C. Murdock of this vicinity, which measures three feet six inches in length, and in its largest circumference two feet two inches. From this specimen our friend of the Standard will perceive that "the Whig orgies" of 1844 are not likely to be stunted for the want of gourds. But his benevolence we hope will not be disturbed by this circumstance; the "decency party" will not be enticed from their propriety by the capacity of their drinking vessels.

**THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.**—Since our notice of this work some weeks ago, we have received several numbers, and find that our correspondent did not over-estimate the value of it. We have presented to our readers two or three extracts from it this week. We therefore join him in recommending it to the attention of our farmers and planters, believing that they cannot more profitably dispose of a dollar than in transmitting it for a year's subscription for the Southern Planter. It is published by Messrs. Bots & Burfoot, Richmond, Va.

Mr. Webster delivered a speech at Faneuil Hall, in Boston, on the 30th ult. to a very crowded audience. It is marked with great ability, as are all the speeches of that gentleman; but it has failed to give satisfaction to a large portion of his friends. It was hoped that such explanations would have been given as would raise him to his former standing in the party with which he has heretofore acted; but a fatal spell seems to have rested upon him, and he has placed himself in a position mortifying to his friends, and causing feelings of triumph to his enemies. A fatal ambition and careless jealousy appears to have taken possession of him. We may hereafter publish a portion if not the whole of the speech.

Pleasant Tudor, convicted at our last Superior Court for the murder of Mr. James Roney in July of last year, was executed on Friday last, pursuant to sentence.

By a new arrangement in the Post Office department, Fayetteville and Greensborough have ceased to be distributing offices. The distributing office is now established at Raleigh.

**DEMOCRATIC GAIN.**—Under the head of "The Sober Second Thought," the Standard has copied from "an exchange paper" a list of what it calls "Democrat-

gains" since 1840, in which we find North Carolina has gained 15,000. By what comparison of votes, or by what rule in arithmetic this number is obtained, we are not informed, and we are totally unable to conjecture. If we compare Mr. Henry's vote in the late election with that of Judge Saunders two years ago, we find to gain at all, but rather a falling off, an actual loss of 1,534; and if compared with that of Mr. Van Buren, a gain of 1,192 only can be pretended—not a twelfth part of what is claimed. And thus it will be found through all this list of "Democratic gains" which the Standard has paraded before its readers, a meagre gain, perhaps, in a few of the states, but an actual diminished vote in most of them; all to be lost in the wave of the great Whig triumph which will again overflow the land in 1844.

The foolish hoax which was gotten up a few weeks since in the shape of a letter from John H. Pleasants, continues to excite well feigned horror and alarm in the ranks of the Loco Foco presses. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer in particular, and our friend of the Standard, appear to be completely awestruck, and in their extremity exclaim, with lifted hands and rolling eyes, "O, the enormity of the plot! O, the wickedness and audacity of the Whigs!" And so pleased are they with this hallucination, or so fearful of being laughed at as the victims of the hoax, that they are determined to hold on to the thing, and, "in the presence of the people of Virginia, pronounce the plot genuine—the correspondence authentic!" Well, John H. Pleasants "wrote the letter," no one doubts; and that it was "foolishly published" is very apparent. But the "plot" how was it? Three individuals in the city of Richmond "lastly arranged a plan" by which, on the occurrence of certain contingencies, twenty men were to be associated together "under a pledge of secrecy and fidelity," ten of whom were to proceed to Washington "in a fast steam boat," convey Mr. Van Buren on board of it "by stratagem or force," proceed "with all despatch to Albemarle Sound," where they were to be met by the other ten, when the whole party would escort Mr. Van Buren "into the upper districts of North Carolina," from whence they were to issue a manifesto "to the American people," demanding "a new election and the restoration of the rights of the majority!"

A pretty considerable exploit, truly, to be accomplished by twenty men, notable every one of them, as the renowned Sir John Falstaff. The greatest hoax we know of is for grave men like the editors of the Enquirer and Standard to pretend to believe in the reality of a "plot" so completely beyond the possibility of execution.

Mr. Pleasants has since acknowledged the whole story to be a hoax. But this was unnecessary; it bore the mark upon the whole face of it. Twenty men could not be found in the whole Union, outside of a mad-house, who could for a moment think to carry out a scheme so wild and visionary and so totally impracticable.

**PRISONERS DECAPITATED.**—On the night of the 4th instant, three prisoners, Robert Powell and Woodson Shamley, under a charge of murder, and Hardy Carroll convicted for horse-stealing at the last term of Wake Superior Court, broke jail in this City and made their escape about 8 o'clock. Their object was accomplished by boring through the floor, and passing out through an aperture under the room Johnson and Lassiter, who were in the same apartment, chose to remain in their quarters. The Sheriff has offered a reward of \$125 each for Powell and Shamley, and \$10 for Carroll.

**Raleigh Microcosm.**

**Virginia Tobacco Crop.**—The Richmond Whig of Friday says: "From all we hear from the country, the growing Tobacco crop must be both small in quantity and inferior in quality. The early tobacco was seriously damaged by the excessive rains, and much of it was cut in a green state to prevent its destruction by 'firing.' The late tobacco has been much injured by the unusually cool weather in September. Its growth was arrested, and if it comes to maturity, it will be very small."

**Solemn warning to Blasphemers.**—From an exchange paper, we learn that very recently, a man was at work raking hay, in Pennsylvania, when a most awful accident occurred. The day had been hot and sultry, until a cloud arose and a heavy shower of rain fell. The man had continued his labor until it began to rain, when, becoming angry, he raised his fork, and swore that Almighty God might come and rick him, for he would not. At that moment a flash of lightning, attracted perhaps by the iron prongs of the fork, fell upon him to the earth, and when raised up, he was dead!

**For the Recorder.**  
**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
ORANGE COUNTY,  
Superior Court—September Term, 1845.  
The undersigned, having disposed of the ordinary business upon which they have been called upon to act, as the Grand Jury for the county of Orange at the present term of the Superior Court, are unwilling to separate without respectfully making known their hearty and unanimous sentiment on a subject deeply affecting the administration of the criminal law. They allude to the erection of a suitable Penitentiary by the state of North Carolina. It might not perhaps be considered becoming in the undersigned to enter into any detail upon this subject, nor is such their purpose. They wish only to call public attention to it, and particularly to present it to the careful and enlightened consideration of the members of the next General Assembly from the county of Orange.

They believe the time has arrived when all will admit the inadequacy of our present modes of punishing crimes to answer the purposes intended. There must be some change. And in the opinion of the undersigned, a Penitentiary properly constituted and conducted, will be found to be the most convenient, certain, and economical remedy.

Stephen Moore, Foreman.  
Noah Trice, John Stafford,  
Elihu Umsted, John Griffin,  
James Moore, Alex'r. Strain,  
Wm. J. Duke, Jas. N. Patterson,  
Wm. Patterson, Harris Wilkerson,  
Samuel Jones, John Tate,  
George Ray, John Holt,  
Wm. Tarpley, John L. Woods,  
Hugh Wilson.

**Our Town.**—It is really gratifying to our local pride, to observe the indications of our increasing prosperity. An active spirit of enterprise seems to be abroad, and the result is a very perceptible difference in the appearance of the town. Handsome houses are now being erected on vacant lots, and the whole burnt district will in a very short time be rebuilt; unseemly masses of brick and rubbish will give place to large and convenient stores; and the bustle of trade will again be heard in its accustomed haunts. The suburbs of the town too are filling up at a rate unprecedented; buildings of from one to three stories are constantly being erected, and the appearance of business in the streets and on the wharves, would seem to indicate future if not present prosperity. Our population, as appears by the last census, exceeds by a handsome majority, that of any town in the State, while our commercial and maritime privileges place us beyond the reach of competition. Old Wilmington has at length assumed her true position, that of the leading place of traffic in North Carolina, the principal town in the State, greater in population, greater in trade, and greater in a quickening spirit of enterprise.

**Wilmington Chron.**

**THE FIGHTERS INDICTED.**—We understand that the Grand Jury of Wake Superior Court have found nearly thirty bills of indictment for manslaughter in the first degree, against persons concerned in the disgraceful fight between McCoy and Lilly.

Yankes Sullivan and George Kenseit, after undergoing a full examination, was fully committed and bail was refused.

A bill of indictment was yesterday found against James Watson Webb, by the Grand Jury of this city, for being concerned in a duel with Marshall. He was held to bail for his appearance, in the sum of \$5000. Connected with the examination which led to this indictment, Thaddeus Phelps, esq. was ordered to be imprisoned 10 days in the County prison, for persisting in refusing to answer a question propounded to him by the Grand Jury.

**Journal of Com.**

The state of affairs in Gilmer county, Georgia, is truly alarming. The Sheriff's office was lately broken open and all papers taken therefrom, relating to the business of the approaching term of the Circuit Court, and all others, in fact; and on the night previous, the Clerk's office was entered, and all the papers taken, together with the records, minutes of court and other books. The author of the depredation had not been discovered.

**AMERICAN LABOR—THE TARIFF.**—The Richmond Compiler of Friday morning says:

"The new tariff has given a decided spur to our manufacturing operations. The Tredegar works, which were almost idle before its passage, are now in brisk operation, turning out a vast quantity of excellent rolled-iron. The foundry connected with the establishment is preparing for the heavy work of casting cannon; and we predict that some of the finest of guns will be cast by it. Models are made for some of immense size. A small mountain of cannon balls and hollow shot has already been cast."

**THE WYANDOTTES.**—Col. J. Johnston, the United States commissioner, gives notice that the treaty with the Wyandottes, ratified by the Senate in August, has been submitted to the Chiefs in Council, and received their unanimous consent. The whole of the Wyandottes will leave Ohio for their future home southwest of the Missouri, in the ensuing year of 1845.

One screw establishment in Rhode Island manufactures two thousand gross per day! It employs 200 females, 150 men and boys,—six hundred tons of refined American iron rod, worth \$130 per ton, are used annually in addition to 750 tons of Pennsylvania coal.

## FROM TEXAS.

The Current City, of the 28th ult., published in its second edition, the following highly important intelligence, received at New Orleans on the morning of the arrival of the steamship Meridian, from Galveston. It is of great interest.

San Antonio was completely surprised on the 11th inst., by thirteen thousand Mexicans, under Gen. Wolf. Fifty-seven of the principal citizens were taken prisoners. President Houston has issued a proclamation, ordering the marching forthwith of the militia of Brazoria, Austin, Fort Bend, Colorado, Victoria, Gonzales, Jackson and Matagorda counties, against San Antonio; and the counties of the Upper Brazos and Colorado to march to Austin; and the citizens of the other counties to hold themselves in readiness. The orders of the Executive are direct, that in the event of the evacuation of San Antonio by the Mexicans, they are to be pursued beyond the Rio Grand, and chastised as "their audacity deserves." In the event of a formal invasion, the western counties are to hold themselves in check until the rest of the republicans rally to the rescue.

When San Antonio was taken, the Current Court was in session, and the judge and officers of the Court were made prisoners.

Galveston was visited by a most terrible and destructive storm on the 18th inst., which did great damage to the shipping, destroyed two churches, blew down a number of other buildings, and committed great havoc among other kinds of property.

During the prevalence of the storm, in the dead hour of the night, many families were compelled to flee from their falling houses and seek shelter with their neighbors, after wading through a raging sea propelled by a hurricane. Before the dawn of day the winds lulled and the waters subsided with the same rapidity as they arose.

The total loss of property and injury sustained, it is supposed, must have amounted to \$50,000.

## LATE FROM MEXICO.

From the New Orleans Crescent of Sept. 27. The steamship Medway arrived at the Balize on the 23d, having left Vera Cruz on the 15th.

G. S. Curson, esq., bearer of despatches from Gen. Waddy Thompson, our Minister in Mexico, came passenger in her.

On the 14th the Medway left Vera Cruz, Gen. Almonte, Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of the United States, and suite, among whom is the son of the late Emperor Iturbide, were to leave Vera Cruz in the barque Eugenia for New York.

We have before us a letter from a friend in the city of Mexico, stating that the bad understanding existing between the two Governments, in consequence of the insulting tone of Bocanegra, had been arranged to the satisfaction of General Thompson, who, at the request of the President, held an interview with him at the Palace of the National Government. This was effected, the letter adds, by the high and manly tone assumed by Gen. Thompson on all occasions.

The Yucatan Navy is safely moored under the guns of the fort of San Juan de Ulloa. The general impression was that no more troops would be transported to Laguna, the force in Yucatan at present being deemed sufficient for all purposes.

The war steamer Gaudaloupe was at Vera Cruz, preparing to sail immediately for Galveston, for the purpose of reconnoitering the island, and capturing any Texian vessel she might fall in with, previous to the sailing of the expedition fitted out for the invasion of Texas by sea—consisting of two steamers, two brigs, and three schooners of war, and the transports to be employed for the purpose of transporting the troops (6,000 in number), who are at present stationed at Puebla, Zilapa, and Vera Cruz. A large number have also been sent by the northern route, and have for some time been encamped in the valley at the foot of the Sierra Madre.

Mr. Curson left the city of Mexico on the 9th instant, and leaves for Washington immediately. He deserves praise for his diligence and energy.

Dr. Joseph B. Peters, of New York, the celebrated pill-man, was found suspended by the neck by a handkerchief from one of the bed posts in his bed-room on Sunday morning, the 18th inst. Dr. Peters had been in a low state of health for a number of years, and the verdict rendered by the Jury was "suicide by strangling himself with a handkerchief during a temporary fit of insanity."

**A SPECULATION.**—The Nashville and New Orleans Railroad (twenty-three miles long, being only constructed so far from N. O.) was sold at auction on the 22d, and purchased by the State of Louisiana for \$50,000, at one, two, and three years' credit. The iron alone is worth double the amount, exclusive of the lands, and the engines, cars, depots, and all the necessary utensils for carrying on the work, all of which were included in the bargain.

**Impeachment.**—Articles of impeachment were on Friday presented in the County Court of New York against Justices Matzell, Parker and Stevens. Mr. Patterson, who makes the charges, in his report states that they, in three weeks, between the 28th March and 12th April, 1842, caused seventy convicts at Blackwell's Island to be discharged before the terms to which they were sentenced had

expired; that they were kept on the island and sold as slaves to the West India planters, some all brought down to the city in boats at the charter of the city on the 12th of April, and that many of them died. The charges are two in number with specifications; in which it is averred that they caused discharged to be arrested, also, furnished several warrants in blank, to be filled up by the keeper, or others, so that they might discharge such as they saw fit, &c.

**HUMAN FEELING.**—A man was recently detained in the Philadelphia market, in the act of eating a piece of beef. Being arrested, he said he could procure no work, and had nothing to feed his wife and children. A gentleman present offered to pay the butcher for the meat; but he refused the pay, and gave the man the meat, and the other gave him the money, with which he had offered to pay for it. There are probably more cases of suffering by honest poverty in Philadelphia, than in any other city in Union.

**A QUICK SICK TRACK.**—The Lexington Intelligencer says: "One of the slickest tricks we ever heard of was practiced upon a gentleman of this city, on Saturday last, in the Northern Bank. He was standing at the counter, conversing with one of the clerks, with his bank-book, from the end of which a check for near two hundred dollars was seen protruded, in his hand. While thus conversing, a rogue seeing the check, gently slipped it from the book unperceived by the owner, and left the bank without being detected. Shortly after, the gentleman to whom the check belonged missed it, and requested the teller to stop its payment, his astonishment may be conjectured when told it had already been paid. No clue was furnished to the detection of the adroit scoundrel."

**Silk in Arkansas.**—The editor of the Little Rock Gazette mentions the receipt of 500 skeins of silk from Hampshire county. These skeins are dyed a variety of colors, all very brilliant. The yellow, which is very beautiful, is dyed with the Bois d'Arc, or Osage orange, a tree indigenous to that State, and particularly the southern part of it.

**A Great Work.**—"The education of our children," said John Adams to his wife, "is never out of my mind. Train them to virtue. Habituate them to industry, activity and spirit. Make them consider every vice as shameful and unworthy. Fire them with ambition to be useful. Make them disdain to be destitute of any acquirement of mental knowledge."

**Progress of Temperance.**—Williams, the temperance lecturer, has obtained thirty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty signatures to the pledge, in western Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio. Of the number nine are distillers and thirteen retailers of ardent spirits, all of whom left the business. In Pittsburgh, in three weeks, over 300 have joined the cold water army.

It is estimated that the Revenue Bill just passed will give employment to at least 250,000 persons, and the means of a comfortable livelihood to about 1,000,000.

## MARRIED.

In this county, on Thursday the 6th inst., by Wm. Allen, esq., Mr. CALVIN JONES to Miss MAHALA PEARCE.

## Obituary.

Died in Chatham County, on the 30th ultimo, at the residence of Dr. C. R. Yancy, Miss MARY C. YANCY, in the 38th year of her age.

## THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, October 5.  
Cotton, 8 a 9  
Tobacco—Lugs, 2 50 a 3 00  
Leaf, 4 00 a 6 50  
Fayetteville, October 5.  
Flour, 4 25 a 5 50  
Salt—(sack,) 2 12 a 2 52  
(bushel,) 50 a 60  
Cotton, 5 a 8  
Beeswax, 27 a 28

## Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.	Sun ricea aest.	Sun morn.
13 Thursday	6 23 5 37	
14 Friday	6 24 5 36	
15 Saturday	6 25 5 35	
16 Sunday	6 26 5 34	
17 Monday	6 27 5 33	
18 Tuesday	6 28 5 32	
19 Wednesday	6 29 5 31	
MOON'S PHASES.		
New	4 1 8 morn.	
First	11 1 25 morn.	
Full	19 5 56 morn.	
Last	26 7 25 after.	

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Thomas Fawcett, admr. } Petition to sell Real Estate.  
John Crain and others. }

In this case, the petitioner having made oath on filing his petition, that the defendants John Brantly and wife Nancy, Winship Pety, and Foreman Willoughby and wife Sarah, are not inhabitants of this state, publication is therefore made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the court house in Hillsborough, and plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard accordingly.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price Adv. \$4 00.

## Notice.

All persons indebted to me by note or account, are hereby requested to call and pay the same, as no longer indebted can be given.

A. PARKS.

October 11.

## A Nurse Wanted.

A GIRL of honest and good habits, large enough for nursing, is wanted. Terms fair. Apply at this office.

October 12.

## Fall and Winter

GOODS.

J. Webb, Jr. & Co.

ARE now receiving their supply of Fall and Winter Goods, from New York and Philadelphia, comprising the usual variety brought to this market, which will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to regular customers. A general credit cannot be given, as our capital is small and the times are hard. Therefore we must decline making small accounts, and conduct our business more upon the Cash principle.

October 5.

## List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of October, 1842, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A Sarah Hallinan  
William Anderson 2 Wm. Harver  
John Adams  
Adm'r of John Allison Riley Jones  
Wm H Jones  
Robert Jeffers  
B Johnston  
James Jackson  
K  
Jeremiah Kog  
L  
Shas M Link  
John B Lashara  
James B Lynch  
James Laws  
M  
George M Canley  
N  
Murphy & Kirkland  
O  
Ellen R. Nichols  
John Nutter  
P  
Joseph D C Paul  
David D Paul  
Wm. C. R  
Copeland Riley  
Jacob Riley  
James Rainey  
David Reock  
John Reddy  
John Ray  
S  
Wm Strudwick  
Rleanor Sloan  
Mr. Stig  
Leonides D Sprague  
R  
Wm Strudwick  
C J Freeland 3  
Thomas Flint  
John Favett  
G  
Edmund Groutad  
Thomas Griffin  
Henderson Griffin  
Wm Griffin  
H  
Noah Hall  
Miss Elizabeth Hoffman  
Delia Hopkins  
James Horn  
Joseph Ward  
Those persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

October 5. 44-3v

## Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by J. Odend'hal to Mrs. E. Walters, will be sold, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 15th of November next, the Trust of Land and Premises on which Henry Forecett, died, formerly lived, and which was lately occupied by J. Odend'hal. The Trust contains forty acres of land, a portion of which is wood land. It has on it also a good meadow. The dwelling and out houses are in good repair, the place having been fitted up by its last occupant for the accommodation of boarders to the Hillsborough Academy, from which it is distant about three-fourths of a mile. It is about a mile west of the court house. Six and twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOB C. NORWOOD, Agent.

October 5. 44-3v

## English School.

A PLE subscriber has opened school at his house, where will be taught Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic. Terms—three dollars per quarter, half in advance, the remainder at the expiration of the quarter. Small girls will be received.

GEO. W. BRUCE.

October 4. 44-3v

## Public Sale.

ON Tuesday the 25th of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of Jacob Riley, deceased, all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of every kind, Crops of Corn and Wheat, Oats, Hay, &c., together with all the Farming Tools. The above property will be sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

WM. NELSON, Adm'r.

September 1. 30-

## Attention!—TOWN COMPANY.

YOU are hereby commanded and ordered to attend at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 15th of October, at 11 o'clock, armed and equipped, with six rounds of powder, for regimental exercise.

CHS. S. WARREN, O. S.

October 5. 44-3v

## A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Worms, Pills, and Phoenix

Bitters.

For sale at this Office.

June 6. 44-3v



# The White Almanac AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

For 1914.

WILL be published on Tuesday, September 23rd, and ready for delivery to order. It will contain:

1. AN ALMANAC for 1914, full and complete, with all the usual calculations, &c.
2. THE PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES of the White Almanac, a plain and condensed statement of the points of difference between the White Almanac and the Almanac of the White Almanac.
3. AN EXPOSITION AND DEFENCE OF THE PROTECTION OF HOME INDUSTRY, showing its Policy, Necessity and Benefits to the Laboring Men of this Country, and how it contributes to the Prosperity and Welfare of the People.
4. A LIFE OF HENRY CLAY, clear and glowing, written expressly for this work.
5. OFFICIAL RETURNS OF ALL IMPORTANT ELECTIONS, from the several States and Counties of the Union, from 1850 downwards, including especially the vote of every State and County in the Presidential contest of 1860.
6. ANECDOTES, MISCELLANIES, &c., a great variety.
7. TIMES OF HOLDING ELECTIONS in all the States, the number of Members of Congress and Electors of President to which each is entitled, &c.

THE WHITE ALMANAC will contain about 64 large and closely printed pages, on fine white paper, neatly printed, and stitched in a printed cover. It will be offered for sale at a price of 12 cents per single copy, 11 per dozen, \$7.50 per hundred, or \$65 per thousand. Orders enclosing cash are respectfully solicited.

GREENEY & McLEATH, Publishers, Tribune Office, N. York, Aug. 10, 1913.

Three copies will be sent to any Editor who will publish the above advertisement and send us a marked copy of the paper.

## Notice.

ALL those indebted to MEBANE & TURNER must call and settle by November 1st, or they will find their notes or accounts in the hands of an officer.

MEBANE & TURNER.

August 17.

## Public Sale.

THE subscriber, having determined to go to the west, will sell by public sale, on the 19th of October next, all his personal property, consisting of:

- Horses, Hogs, Cattle, and Sheep.
- Household and Kitchen Furniture.
- Farming Tools.
- One Wagon and Gear.

Also my Crop of Corn, Oats, Fodder and Hay, and a great many other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES THOMPSON.

September 25.

## Attention!!

To the commissioned Officers and Non-commissioned Members of the 47th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered and commanded to attend at Hillsborough, on Thursday the 13th of October, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs for drill, and on Friday the 14th, at 11 o'clock, for court martial, and on Saturday the 15th, at 11 o'clock, you will attend, with your respective companies, armed and equipped, with six rounds of powder for regimental exercise. On Friday, in court martial, there will be a motion made to divide the regiment into two battalions. Of these will be required to make their returns on Friday evening.

WM. H. WOODS, Col. Com.

September 24.

## United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY: Notice to show cause against Petition of John M. Mason, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

William Durham, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Solomon Fuller, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James M. Watson, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

William Steel, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Thomas Riley, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

By order of the Court  
H. H. POTTER,  
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy

September 22.

## HATS AND CAPS.

Full Stock, 1913.

MY former customers, together with the Codrington Merchants, generally, who intend to purchase their Fall supplies in the Petersburg and Richmond markets, I will inform that my stock of HATS and CAPS, embracing every quality and variety, is complete, and will receive accessions by every arrival from New York during the season.

I will further state, that my orders were given out at the most favorable time, and that my stock was never more full and complete than I am determined to sell at as low as the same articles can be purchased at any regular establishment, for cash, or to responsible and prompt dealers.

FRANCIS MAJOR,  
Sweeney Street, Petersburg, Va. Next door to Moore, Paul, & Co.

September 5.

## FOR SALE.

AN elegant PIANO FORTÉ, made expressly for the present owner, and adapted to this climate. It has been in use but a few months, and is warranted a first rate instrument, both in tone and finish. It will be sold at the low price of \$350 which is much less than the cost of it, as the owner is soon to leave town. It can be examined at any time, by inquiring at this office.

September 19.

# Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 26 bags Coffee, including Salutaris                      | Pearl Ash     |
| ing Rio, Java, &c.                                       | Crushed       |
| Best Brown Sugar   | Spanish Brown |
| Best Leaf and Crushed                                    | Vanilla Beans |
| Spices   | Vanilla Beans |
| Mustard  | Vanilla Beans |
| Raisins  | Vanilla Beans |
| Nuts   | Vanilla Beans |
| Best Green Tea   | Vanilla Beans |
| "Black"  | Vanilla Beans |
| Serrano  | Vanilla Beans |
| Bar Iron, assorted                                       | Vanilla Beans |
| Steel  | Vanilla Beans |
| Hoop Iron  | Vanilla Beans |
| Sheet  | Vanilla Beans |
| Cut Nails, assorted                                      | Vanilla Beans |
| Mould-boards   | Vanilla Beans |
| Castings   | Vanilla Beans |
| Spades and Shovels                                       | Vanilla Beans |
| Manure Forks   | Vanilla Beans |
| Polished Traces Chains                                   | Vanilla Beans |
| Best Chewing Tobacco                                     | Vanilla Beans |
| Spanish Cigars   | Vanilla Beans |
| Turkish Soap   | Vanilla Beans |
| Tallow Candles   | Vanilla Beans |
| Sperm  | Vanilla Beans |
| Spanish Indigo   | Vanilla Beans |
| Medicine   | Vanilla Beans |
| White Lead, in bags                                      | Vanilla Beans |
| Dry White Lead   | Vanilla Beans |
| "Red Lead"   | Vanilla Beans |
| Spice  | Vanilla Beans |
| Black Pepper   | Vanilla Beans |
| Ground & Race Ginger                                     | Vanilla Beans |
| Cloves   | Vanilla Beans |
| Mace   | Vanilla Beans |
| Camphor  | Vanilla Beans |
| Putty  | Vanilla Beans |
| Salt Petre   | Vanilla Beans |
| Alum   | Vanilla Beans |
| Epsom Salts  | Vanilla Beans |
| Glauber Salts  | Vanilla Beans |
| Copperas   | Vanilla Beans |
| Ground Log Wood  | Vanilla Beans |
| Lamp Black   | Vanilla Beans |
| Feathers, Boarwax, and Tallow, will be received as cash. | Vanilla Beans |

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 3.

## WARD.

DE. W. CAMERON, respectful

ly offers his professional services to his fellow citizens. He may be found at his residence three miles southwest of Hillsborough, and one mile from the main fork of the Charlotte, Weldon's Ferry, and Hillsborough roads, when not professionally absent. Having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of MEDICINES, he is prepared to furnish any article that may be wanted on moderate terms.

September 7.

## WATCHES and Jewellery.

EMORY LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a great assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of:

- Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches.
- Gold guard and fob Keys.
- Fine Gold Rings.
- Breast Pins and Earrings.
- Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit.
- Silver Thimbles.
- Gold Chains and Closures.
- A rich assortment of Silver and Steel

Specimens, to suit all ages.

Silver Table and Tea Spoons.

Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives.

Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors.

Silver Ear and Tooth Picks.

Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes.

Gold Shirt Buttons.

Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains.

Silk-Broid, and Elastic Guards for Watches.

Gold Barrel Lockets.

Coral, Gilt Lockets.

Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4.

## For Sale.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, about three miles south west of Hillsborough, containing two hundred and fifty acres, twenty five of which are now under cultivation. This land is of the best quality of upland in Orange, well watered and heavily timbered. It is within a mile of an excellent Merchant and Saw Mill, and the neighborhood is highly respectable. The owner of this Land living in England, is desirous of selling, and it can therefore be bought on most accommodating terms. Any one desirous of seeing the Land, will please apply to the subscriber, or to F. N. Waddell, who resides near it.

WM. CAMERON, Agent.

August 5.

## United States District Court of North Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY: Notice to show cause against Petition of William H. Woods, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

James C. Holland, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Matthew McCauley, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Jones Watson, of Orange county, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 24th day of October next.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, D. J. U. S. N. C.

August 9.

# MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THESE purgative family medicines have long since acquired an established reputation for direct and invigorating effect in all the prevalent and ordinary diseases of the human system, as well as in many of the most peculiar and aggravated cases.

Their virtues are proved by the voluntary testimonials of the persons they have cured, and who accompany their certificates with their names and places of residence. These certificates now amount to thousands, being hundreds to each particular kind of disease. They embrace the most frightful and inveterate cases of Scrofula, Piles, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Biliousness and Liver affections, acute and chronic Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, habitual constipation, Worms, Stomach and Bowel complaints of all kinds, headache, giddiness, and nervous debility, eruptive diseases, and the clouded, swollen, and inflamed appearance of the skin, arising from various causes of ill health. Fever and Ague of every variety, settled pains in the side, back, organs and limbs, humors, ulcers, foul breath and inward fever, night sweats and general weakness and loss of appetite, the mumps, swollen face and glands, affections of the bladder, kidney, spleen and placenta, and with every other female complaint, together with every other malady which cannot be here enumerated. The certificates of cure in all these diseases are immense in number, and clear, direct, and explicit in description, and coming as they do in every case from the persons cured, they are indisputable and conclusive in authority. These invaluable medicines should therefore be kept by every family and grown person in the Union, as they will be found to be not only the best remedies for disease, but also the most certain preventatives, and the surest restorers of sound, cheerful and elastic health. They are singularly mild and agreeable in their operation, and though perfectly effectual, never occasion even the temporary prostration and nausea, which always follow the use of coarse, drastic purgatives and the use of calomel. Prepared wholesale and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by the agents.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

July 13.

## The American Family Medicine.

THAT Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters have long since obtained a high and enviable distinction amid a host of competitors, and that they acquired it solely by their inviolable and almost unlimited efficacy without the usual aid of fulsome puffery and pretensions, are well known to the public and cannot be denied.

While very little has been said concerning these astonishing Life Medicines by the proprietor himself, and not more than was necessary to call the attention of the afflicted to a sure and speedy means of relief, their renown has rapidly flown from one individual to another and from family to family, until they have long since become known in almost every town and village in the Union, as a wonderful and inestimable blessing. Voluntary and unsolicited testimonials of their absolute and astonishing efficacy, in diseases of the most dreadful and obstinate character, as well as in others of prevalent and ordinary occurrence, have been received by the proprietor from the persons they have cured from every section of the country, and still continue to be received in increasing numbers. It is with pride and pleasure that the proprietor refers the public to his "MEDICAL MANUAL," where a widely various selection of these testimonials is published, with the names and residence of the writers, because he has no hesitation in saying that the annals of Medical Science do not contain a greater number or variety of cures effected by any medicine known to the profession, or cures of a more frightful kind or of longer standing, coming as these testimonials do from the cured persons themselves, who certainly know best from their own happy experience, whether they are cured or not. The evidence they afford of the pre-eminent and unprecedented efficacy of these grand remedies is perfectly irresistible, and commands rather than solicits to those already published, the proprietor is in possession of a vast accumulation of these personal certificates, demonstrating that his Life Pills and Phenix Bitters are promptly and uniformly efficacious in Scrofula in all its hydra-headed forms. Dyspepsia whether chronic or occasional, Rheumatism both acute and chronic, Jaundice and biliousness and liver complaints, however distressing or complicated, Fever and Ague in all their varieties, and when quinine and all other supposed specifics fail; Habitual Constipation, (especially when the Life Pills are used as dinner pills immediately before or after that meal.) Piles even in cases of thirty years standing, Dropsy, Gout and settled pains in the breast, back, or organs, disease of the bladder and kidneys, biles, tumors, and ulcers, Erysipelas, and all other eruptive diseases; Pleurisy, Asthma, Bronchitis, and other affections of the chest, lungs, and mucous membrane; pimples, stains of the skin, and the foul unhealthy appearance of the complexion, arising from whatever cause, nervous or general debility, headache, and giddiness, together with a vast variety of other maladies, in proof of the speedy and effectual cure of each of which by these medicines alone, the proprietor has hundreds, nay thousands, of certified testimonials. Both the Pills and Bitters are mild and delicious in their operation, producing none of even the temporary prostrations and nausea occasioned by nearly all other medicines; and they can be administered with safety to young children and females in the most delicate health. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. For sale also by

D. HEARTT, Agent.

July 13.

## Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 20th of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling house of LEVIN WOOD, dec. all his personal property, consisting of:

- Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs.
- Two Wagons and Carvells.
- One set of Smith's Tools.
- Together with all the

Farming Tools and Gear, and the crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on that day.

MARY WOOD, Adm'r.

September 13.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1842.

Henry Edwards v. Elijah Graves.

O. A. levied on a tract of land on the waters of Eno, adjoining Fra Eliza and others.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that judgment be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the defendant appears at the next term of this Court, to be held for this cause, on the fourth Monday in November next, and then there reply in the said property and plead to issue, that judgment by default shall be rendered, and judgment levied on will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv \$4 50.

July 25.

## THE SUPREME REMEDY FOR Fever and Ague and Bilious Fevers.

THERE is no remedy known either in profane or domestic practice, so absolutely, immediately, and permanently efficacious in the prevalent and obstinate malady, as MOFFAT'S celebrated and long established LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS. Extraordinary and renowned as are their effects upon Bilious Affections, they are more so, because in these they are as infallible as any human means can be. This has been proved in more than ten thousand cases, nor is there an instance in which they have failed, or reasonably can fail, when taken in strict accordance with the directions here submitted, and which are also given in Moffat's Medical Manual and Good Samaritan. But to ensure invariable success, (even must be rigidly followed.)

Fever and Ague, in all its most leading species, is a peculiar periodical disease, and Dr. Moffat has fully established the important discovery that its cure can never be effected with precision and certainty, except by a periodical administration of a powerful remedy, in conjunction with the specific powers of one of its ingredients in his medicines, while all other practitioners either entirely fail, or only temporarily succeed, were with the very best remedies that were known. Anemia, or Ague, is either Quotidian, or daily; Tertian, or third day; Quartan, or fourth day; Erratic, or sometimes one of these periods and sometimes another; or it is complicated, by taking these periods in succession, and then running into intermittent fever, a more malignant character. But it is a remarkable fact, however mysterious and unaccountable it may appear, that each and all of these species of Ague, have a fourteenth-day crisis, in which they may be cured with certainty, but by neglecting which they can only be cured by chance. Dr. Moffat's directions for taking the medicines in this disease, are therefore these: First, take two of the Life Pills at bed time, and next morning before breakfast take full wine glass of the Phenix Bitters in about the same quantity of water, and half a wine glass more in a full wine glass of water, about half an hour before each meal during the day. On the second night take three Pills and the Bitters as before; on the third night four Pills and the Bitters as before, and continue taking with the Bitters every night for three nights more, with the Bitters during the day. On or before the seventh day, the fever will seem to be entirely cured, and the patient will feel well, hungry and hearty, but he must nevertheless continue to take the Bitters as before prescribed, until on the fourteenth day, with two Pills every night after the seventh day. He will then, and not until then, with positive and inviolable certainty be permanently cured, not only of Fever and Ague, but of whatever biliousness and liver affections it may have superinduced, or even in any way connected. However, the patient should by any neglect, or undue confidence in restored health, omit to take the Phenix Bitters in the full quantities prescribed at least three times on the fourteenth day. Dr. Moffat must not be blamed if the disease should return, and the patient should learn wisdom from affliction, and go through another course of the medicines for a fortnight longer. Obeying these instructions, however, he will be so thoroughly cured, that he may bid defiance to the disease, however unhealthy may be his location, or prevalent the malady around him. For children between seven and fourteen years of age, half of the above quantities of the medicines will suffice; for younger children a quarter of those quantities, to be increased or diminished in proportion as the age varies from advanced childhood to infancy. For very young children, small quantities of the Bitters alone will only be necessary.

This treatment, with these supremely efficacious "LIFE MEDICINES," has been perfectly triumphant in the most regions of the Southern and Western country, and around the borders of the United States, where the prevalence of the malady prevails with the universality of an epidemic, and the demand for this sovereign remedy has been far greater than the supply. Dr. Moffat's Agents, however, are now well furnished, and will make every effort to send this advertisement into the most afflicted districts. Voluntary and joyful testimonials are received at the proprietor's office in New York by every mail in incredible numbers, to the absolute efficacy of these astonishing medicines, not only in Fever and Ague, other late mitted Fevers, Liver and Bilious Affections, and derangement of the digestive functions generally, but also in Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Constipation, Pains in the sides and limbs, Eruptions of the skin, Scrofula, Piles, Worms, scurvy, and hemorrhoids, and for the cure of which these Vegetable Life Medicines are so pre-eminently renowned throughout the United States. Knowing, however, that these diseases are as well as a most fatal undermining of the general health, are occasioned by Fever and Ague, Dr. Moffat, in his advertisements, invites the special attention of the public to the absolute efficacy of his medicines over this life-threatening fountain head of so many others. He has no doubt, that the Life Medicines are agreeable and invigorating in their operations, require neither confinement nor change of diet, but solely by their inviolable and extensive usefulness. Prepared and sold by Dr. Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York. Sold also, at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

DENNIS HEARTT, Agent.

August 20.

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- One set of Smith's Tools.
- Together with all the

Farming Tools and Gear, and the crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known on that day.

MARY WOOD, Adm'r.

September 13.

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MARY WOOD, Adm'r.

September 13.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1842.